

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1887.

Women's Work.

Miss VAN ETTEN, lecturing at the Madison Souare Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, argued that the field for women's labor should be broadened and extended. At present, ac cording to her examination of the last census, the women workers of the United States are chiefly engaged on the five overcrowded and ill-paid occupations of laborers, seamstresses, mill operatives, servants, and teachers, although with proper training they could be qualified for light trades and other employments now pursued by men.

Another view of the subject is taken by a woman who writes in the March number of the National Review of London. She contends that the true ground of complaint is, not that women are shut out of men's occupations, but that men have driven them out of occupations which belonged to them from the earliest times until the introduction of machinery, and she instances eighteen different industries, like baking, brewing, spinning, butter and cheese making, pickling, lace making, and embroidering. In the old days women attended to all this work, but now they must give it up wholly to men or share it with them.

There is still another side to this question and it is presented by men who make it their business to seek a solution for the labor problem. They say that one of the chief causes of the labor troubles has been the in troduction of women as competitors for men's work. Miss VAN ETTEN, for instance would educate women for light trades and retail business now pursued by men, but where would the men go if women displaced them? As it is, competing only with their own ser men find it hard enough to get along and what would be their condition if Miss VAN ETTEN'S trade and commercial schools for women were established and turned out a new supply of equally competent workers with whom they would have to contend for employment?

The subject that she has undertaken to treat is therefore full of difficulties of which she does not seem to be aware, and the questions to which its discussion gives rise cannot be satisfactorily answered even by a very clever woman, no matter how long she extends her lecture course.

As a matter of fact, too, the range of

women's employments is extending all the time. Such modern industries as telegraphy, telephony, and type writing have naturally multiplied the opportunities and occupations of women.

Bismarck's New Relations to the Vatican.

In Prince BISMARCK's speech to the Prussion House of Lords on the bill effacing almost the last vestige of the anti-Catholic legislation, we have a frank disclosure of the reasons for his own change of attitude, and. of his hopes based on the renewal of a friendly understanding between the Papacy and the Prussian civil power. His personal advocacy of the measure is the more creditable because the inability of the Vatican to persuade the main body of the Centrists to vote for the septennate offered a pretext for treating the conditional agreement made before the elections as not binding. The Chancellor, however, shows a steadfast determination to wipe out the FALE laws, not indeed by way of payment of a debt, but from his firm faith in the principles and purposes of LEO XIII. and a consequent lively anticipation of favors to come.

Scratch a German Ultramontane and you will find a Separatist," or, in other words, extravagant devotion to the Holy See was after 1871 assumed as a cloak for disloyalty to the new order of things involving the aggrandizement of Prussia and the unity of Germany. That is what BISMARCK is said to have told Cardinal ANTONELLI when the party of the Centre was first organized, and, in view of recent events, LEO XIII. may recognize some foundation for the charge. Of the earnest and repeated injunctions to support the plan for the enlargement of the German army, sent to the leaders of the Clericals by the late Cardinal JACOBINI, the first was suppressed and its successors were practically disregarded. Although the Centre party re tained nearly its normal tale of a hundred seats in the new Reichstag, only about half a dozen of its members complied with the request of the Vatican and cooperated with the Government in the decisive division on the sentennate. All the rest, with Dr. WIND-THORST and other influential organizers of the Ultramontane electors at their head, refused to vote at all, thus by implication impeaching the wisdom of the Holy Father and asserting for themselves a better comprehension of the interests of Catholicism in Germany. By this ill-judged action Dr. WINDTHORST stripped himself of his disguise and showed himself to be a Guelph at heart and an Ultramontane for convenience. With the same stroke he robbed his followers of their chief ground of concerted opposition to the Chancellor, which, before conscientious, now became indisputably factional. Or, to use BISMARCK'S own phrase, the Centrists saw themselves trans formed "from a confessional to a mere anti-State party," like the Progressists, the Socialists, the Alsace-Lorrainers, and the Poles.

some two months ago to introduce the Ec clesiastical bill now pending before the Herren-Haus in consideration of the Vatican's vigorous interposition on behalf of the septennate. He considers such a transaction an entirely legitimate resource of patriotic statesmanship. Neither is he in the least embarrassed by his change of view regarding the toleration of religious orders and the necessity of a Government veto on clerical nominations. To his thinking, an inflexible consistency to theories and programmes. without heed to circumstances, is the stamp of doctrinaires and cranks. his own part, he avows himself in his Wednesday's speech a convert to the opportunism of which BURKE was the great teacher, and of which in our own day we have seen such noteworthy exemplars in GLADSTONE and GAMBETTA. He has resolved, he says, to utterly reverse his policy toward Catholicism because he thoroughly believes that LEO XIII. favors the consolidation and elevation of Germany; and, secondly, because he sees in the Pope's declared convictions touching necessary safeguards of property and civil order, one of the great conservative forces on which Europe should rely to impede the growth of socialism. Thus, although the immediate practical end contemplated by the JACOBINI missives was only to a dight extent attained, the honest and resolute attempt to compass it is accepted by BISMARCK as proof that the Catholic Church and the German empire have, as regards the general well-being of society, comaims and interests, and should. therefore, act together. Yet there is a characteristic note of warning in the added announcement that what the Prussian Govern-

There is no doubt that BISMARCK agree

ment is giving, it can also take away, and that its present willingness to meet the wishes of the Vatican might not outlive the Vatican's departure from the views of LEO XIII.

The Bids for Navy Steel. The result of the competitive proposals of

American steel makers for supplying the navy with armor plates and gun forgings is triumph for Secretary WHITNEY, but a greater one for the country. Four of the principal steel and iron works in the United states sent in bids at such rates as probably to assure the acceptance of the most satisfactory proposals. The forgings for the guns call for 1,510 tons, and the companies bidding on them are the Cambria, Midvale, and Bethlehem. The armor plate calls for no less than 4,500 tons, and the Bethlehem Company secures this with a bid of \$3,610,707.50, which is about one-tenth less than that of the Cleveland Rolling Mill The terms of the Bethlehem Company for the armor are certainly very low, and its works are among the largest and best known of American steel foundries. It possess the additional advantage of having already been engaged for more than a year in estab lishing a plant for Government work, so that a large reduction can be made from the time hitherto considered necessary for this purpose after the assignment of the contract. It is not too much to say that the step just

taken is even more important than the recent securing of contracts for the new unarmored cruisers, and indeed the leading stroke of Secretary WHITNEY's administration. This will be made evident both by its immediate and its ultimate results. It will assure the completion of the two armored line-of-battle ships authorized by Congress. There are by all odds the most important and formidable vessels ever contemplated in this country They will belong to the class of which conspicuous examples are Brazil's Riachuelo. generally considered to be the finest medium-class battle ship in the world, and also Russia's Admiral Nachimoff, England's Imperiouse, and China's Ting Yuen. These yessels will be protected by ten inches or more of armor, and will be sea-going double-bot tomed vessels of about 6,000 tons displace ment. While carrying this heavy armor they are nevertheless to make high speed, one of them 16 knots and the other 17, or more than that of any vessel now in the navy, even if built specially for speed and carrying no armor at all.

The monitors Puritan, Amphitrite, Monadnock and Torror can also be finished with armor supplied by American steel works. and at a price only a few dollars per ton in advance of the cost of the British armor already purchased for the Miantonomoh, if the usual duty were added to the cost. The bids for the forgings will also allow guns of 10, 101, and 12 inch calibres to be furnished to the two armored cruisers and to the monitors. They will be modern high-power breech-loading steel rifles, and the entire manufacture of them in this country will be a step in advance.

There is another feature, however, in this bidding which may prove of even greater importance than the immediate results thus to be secured. Secretary WHITNEY has, by a businesslike plan, practically solved the great problem of guns and forts which the Forty-ninth Congress found itself unable to grapple with. That body, after making many elaborate investigations, at a large cost of time and money, could not come to any conclusion on the number of heavy guns it wanted, their calibre, their material, and the method of supplying them. It adjourned in a wrangle over all these and many more points making a miserable botch of the whole coas defence business, so far as the land side was concerned. But its neglects and failures have been skilfully repaired to a certain extent by a judicious use of its really liberal provisions for the navy. It had made appropriation for armored vessels and for completing the monitors. It had made a second set of liberal appropriations for the batteries of all new naval vessels. Secretary WHITNEY, leaving others to fight out questions of rival systems of armor plates and of gun metal, combined both sets of appropriations, and thus was able to advertise for the supply of steel to the amount of more than 5,800 tons, calling for an expenditure of several million dollars. This was enough to justify steel works in bidding.

The result shows that these works can supply at a moderate price a great part of what is required for our forts as well as our ships. They agree already to deliver steel armor plates 12 inches thick and the forg ings for steel guns of 12 inches calibre While these are not the maximum results desired for forts, they at least are sufficient for a considerable part of the coast defence plan outlined by the Fortifications Board. which included a total of 527 guns between the calibres of 8 and 12 inches now secured by Secretary Whitney, against only 50 of larger calibres. The Fiftieth Congress accordingly needs only to study these very bids in order to make an ample appropriation for guns for forts, wholly apart from the disputed question of the largest calibres.

Crime in Ireland.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH'S assertion in the House of Commons that Ireland is in a state of disorganization; that juries there are intimidated and that notorious eriminals get off scot free, seems rather loose and shaky to stand the test of examination. Let us take a look at crime in Ireland as it is revenled to us in the light of the Judges charges to the Grand Juries in the counties where assizes have recently been held.

In Carlow, Baron Dowse, in opening the ssizes, was happy to say that the number of cases was very small, and showed on the whole nothing disparaging to the "proverbial peace of the county."

In King's, Mr. Justice Lawson "had nothing to do but to congratulate the Grand Jury on the lightness of the calendar, and the County Inspector had reported that the county was in a satisfactory condition."

In Leitrim, Judge MURPHY, in the Crown Court, said he had no observations to make to the grand jurors respecting the few cases that were to go before them. There were only four bills in all.

In Longford, Chief Baron PALLES, in addressing the Grand Jury, said he" was happy to inform them that their duties would be light, there being only five bills of indictment to come before them, none of which resented any features of difficulty."

In Louth, the assizes were opened by Mr. Justice Harrison. There was only one case (embezziement) to be tried.

In Meath, Lord Justice FITZGIBBON said: The Crown Solicitor's list for the present assizes contains only four cases, one of which has been over from the previous assizes. The County Inspector's report of your county contains nothing of an unusual character, and nothing requiring any observations from me; in fact, your county is in what I am glad to believe its usual condition-that is to say, there is an absence of anything of the character of serious crime." In Queen's, the Quarter Bessions were

occupied with ejectment cases, the other ess being of no importance

At Sligo, Mr. Justice Lawson, opening the

assizes, told the Grand Jury there were only three bills of a most trivial character to go before thom. In Westmeath, Lord Chief Justice Moran

told the Grand Jury t hat there was only one bill to go before them, and that was a case of assault against a soldi er in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The bill with thrown our and the prisoner discharged. In the light of this e vidence, crimes in Ire-

land look very much li ke lies in England. Inlus tice.

Our esteemed conte mporary, the Atlanta Constitution, boldly prox liaims its opinion that Mr. Endicorr would do well to retire. We save no doubt," says t be Constitution, "that the President would be relieved if he had an opportunity of acceptling the resignation of a Cabinet officer, who seems determined to turn an important office over to a rampant Republican partisan."

With the correctness or incorrectness of the ecounts upon which this opinion of this esteemed contemporary is based we have nothing to do. It is, however; proper to warn our friend in the Gate City, the greatest of the GRADYS, that he is call ing for a good deal

nore than he appears to suppose.

It might be well enough that Mr. Expi-COTT, whose intrinsic political importance is perhaps inferior to the rich historical reminiscences which cluster about him, should retire from the Cabinet; but why in particular should be be selected to retire? His demeanor is distinguished, he is loved by the Mugwumps, he is offish to Democrats; in a word, he is thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit and purposes of the Administration.

If he has determined to turn an important office over to a rampe at Republican partisan, what of it? Would there be anything in such a determination inharmonious with the policy of the Administration? Has Mr. CLEVELAND shown any disinclination to turning important offices over to rampant Republican partisans? Why should Mr. ENDIGOTT be blamed for doing or trying to do what his chief does?

To a certain extent Mr. Endicorris a representative man. He represents old JOHN ENDICOTT [1589-1865], who planted the plantation of Naumkoag, later known as Salem Gen. BUTLER used to say that old JOHN planted a tree in Salem. Presumably this was the ENDICOTT genealogical tree, under the shade of whose spreading branches Judge Endicorr sits and enjoys himself. Why shouldn't he He represents JOHN ENDICOTT. The President represents GROVER CLEVELAND. When the Hon. HENRY WOODFEN GRADY is about it, why doesn't he ask Mir. CLEVELAND to retire? We are surprised at you, Mr. GRADY. Why are you unjust to Mr. Endreorr?

A Discussion on Gambling.

No journal for which we hold the esteen that we cherish for the Kansas City Times, shall be suffered to entertain a foolish notion for want of fresh and repeated enlightening The Times smys:

from his knees the accepted lover of a young woman, the expression 'thank you' is cold and out of place. What a pity that a journal with such delicate susceptibility to social amenities should so erroneously comprehend the political drift of popular opinion."

We have seen before now a good many criticisms upon the value of THE SUN'S diagnosis of the political situation back in 1884, but we will give to our contemporary a chance to consider it again and from a new point of view.

In 1884 we said that the "political drift" was against CLEVELAND, and other journals, the Times among them, said that it was the other way. If the Democratic National Convention of that year could have foreseen how THE SUN'S judgment would be borne out by the progress of the campaign, would they have heeded our advice, or would they have thrown wisdom overboard and played for luck trusting to some fortuitous interference with popular sentiment, such as finally happened through the mouth of Brother BURGHARD?

Until that personage lifted up his voice, the nomination of CLEVELAND was, by the undeniable facts of the situation, the most stupendous blunder of recent politics, and after BUBCHARD it could be justified only on the ground that it had been a piece of political gambling. And a great gambol it was.

But how speculative do the Democrats feelnow? There doesn't appear to be much political ground for nominating Mr. CLEVE-LAND again, but his renomination is dis cussed nevertheless. The Democrats seem to be full of sport yet. Perhaps they will try their luck again.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD must be over whelmed with congratulations on his pros pective elevation to the British peerage. Sir John is a very clever man, and this is an honor that no Canadian statesman before him has ever reached. But it is nothing to what he might have accomplished if he had been a citizen of the United States. He might have been President and lived in the White House, and left his name to shine for ever in the rolls of history. Now, he will only be remembered as one English lord out of a thousand. Yet we dare say he is happy in the prospect, and we offer him the sympathetic salutations of the North American press.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that it is not a libel on a caterer to say that a particular dinner furnished by him is bad. This must be felt as a great relief by the eaters of public dinners in the Bay State. They may suffer, but they will not have to suffer in silence. Still, it is surprising that, in a State where the noble art of cookery has been so shamefully neglected, there should be persons to complain of a bad dinner. Perhaps they complained less from any knowledge of the real merits of the dinner than from the intui tive Massachusetts impulse to find fault.

Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD says that there is still living in some Russian pond or tank a pike which was born in fourteen hundred and something. This is probably the best illustration of the benefits of a cold-water regime which has ever been produced.

Fish apparently of an equally great age, how ever, are sometimes served in restaurants.

There are a thousand undertakers in New York, and only 700 bodies a week for them to bury—less han a corpse a week for each man in the trade.—New Pricans Fines Beneral.

Regrettable fact, doubtless, and it's no wor der that a profession whose leaders enjoy such emoluments should be somewhat crowded. But, really, it seems better to decrease the number of undertakers than to increase the weekly average of their clientage.

On Friday morning last the passenger rain No. 2 on the Union Pacific left Cheyenne. in Wyoming Torritory, and ran to Kansas City, a distance of 745 miles, in 15 hours, an average speed of 49 miles an hour. But yet it takes 6 hours to go from New York to Boston, only 230 miles away. That is an absurdity, and as unjustifiable as it is absurd.

The time to Boston should not be more than

hours. An Ohio scholar asserts that Chic-que, the Indian equivalent of Chicago, means "wild onion." Certain Chicago patriot philologers insist that the word means "fish" or "green tree," and has no connection with that me-phitic mammal which, like Vice, is more safely run away from than encountered. It appears, however, from the researches of the Buckeye word-searcher that "wild onlos" was a polite cuphemism of the Pottawattomies for the same abhorred weasel which Chicago refuses to accept as its symbol and totem. It often happens that a name given in derision is borne in honor. It merely illustrates the progress of hyperestheticism in the Garden City that objection continues to be made to its authentic and racy name.

March is a mugwamp. It is full of sudden changes, and the only thing you can safely back it to do Another resemblance is that year magwomp may come in like a lamb, but he goes out like a lion—and don't forget that fact.—bringfeld Republican.

Well, Mugsy is very like a lamb. He is soft, simple, and bleateth piteously. He is also somewhat like a lion—a sea lion. His ears are very distinct, he is clumsy in his political move-

Here is sad news from the land of blue grass, of beauty, and of a protective duty on hemp. We quote from our valued and admired contemporary, the Courier-Journal:

ments, and is usually hunted with a club.

"We regret to be obliged to reply that the Star-eyed Goddess is just now in mourning and not 'going out.' But who is the illustrious exception who is a more popular female in Kentucky than the Star-eyed Goddess? We

We are sorry that the Star-eyed Goddess is in

affliction, but such is the lot of all human beings. It has been pretty hard lines with her these last few years, we confess; yet since that gallant reformer, Col. WILLIAM RUPUS MORRIson, has been appointed to run the railroads, we think she ought to take courage and cheer up, As for the illustrious lady who is more popuar than any other in Kentucky, as in the other

is the lady of beauty, and accomplishment, and charms, who has revolutionized the social atmosphere of the White House, and brought pappiness and delightful hopes of the future to the Chief Magistrate.

So CARTER HARRISON is to be Mayor of Chicago once more. We are glad of it. There is noble stuff in CARTER, though he sometimes talks too much with his mouth.

A prominent Republican organ that displays a laudable tendency toward Democracy s the Providence Journal. We have little doubt that if it should adhere to the Democratic party this year, it would carry the State of Rhode Island with it. But Rhode Island will be Democratic any way, sooner or later.

It is a noticeable coincidence that the two greatest States-New York and Pennsylvaniaare struggling side by side for high license So far they are about neck and neck.

All intelligent students of the problems of marriage and divorce will approve the piece of statesmanship by which Congress directs, through the appropriation just made, that \$10,000 be expended by the Barreau of Labor, in addition to its other work, in the collection of statistics of marriage and divorpe throughout the country.—Christian Union.

All intelligent students of the problems of democracy and government will condemn and denounce this appropriation. The United States Government was not created to regulate o pass any law on these subjects for any of he States. Such being the case, the appropriation of this money is a simple and unjustifiable abuse. If Congressmen want marriage and divorce statistics, let them pay for the work out of their own pockets.

It would not be surprising if his election o the Chicago Mayoralty this year should make the Hon. CARTER HARRISON a prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidency? Why not?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just received a despatch from Rome an-nouncing "that the Holy Father, moto proprie of his own motion), desiring to show special honor to the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan

Special Honors to Archbishop Corrier

ias named him Prelate Assistant to the Pontifical throne." Yours very truly. THOMAS S. PRESTON, Vicar-General.

THE CLEVELAND CAMPAIGN.

In Interesting Role Said to be Laid Out for From the Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- Out of the Intertate Commerce talk has come a piece of interesting

The manouvring that has gone on to get John D. Kernan on the Inter-State Commission uncovers a state promises a struggle to the death for supremacy. Kernan was unwilling to let go his hold on the New York State Railroad Commission, because it would loosen thegrip he has been tightening on the Empire State Democracy. Living in Washington as a member of the Inter-State Commission, politics would have to go to the wall, and unless the succession could be properly fixed Mr. Cleve-and would lose a useful influence in State politics. Nevertheless, it is said the way has been opened for keeping alive the Kernan dynasty without the pre of the head, but Gov. Bill upset all the plans. It was said he intended to name as Kernan's successor on the State Railroad Commission William Purcell, the Roches ter editor, whom Cleveland has never forgiven for his course in 1884. This purpose of Hill was a notice of hos-tility so plain that the Administration could not afford to let it go unchallenged. Accordingly the next moves on the New York chess board will probably be aggressive nes, and made by the Cleveland managers with Whitney in the foreground.

There is no chance that any of Mr. Cleveland's advisery will succeed him in 1888, but it is possible for Whitney, with entire loyalty to his chief, to lay the wires for 1892, and the Governorship of New York opens the way.

Pennsylvania to for Blaine. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: So the

Mugwump Times does not think I know anything about Wharion Barker or about Simon Cameron and his son Don. Well, let Simon speak for himself. In a widely published interview just before he sailed last winter for the Bermudas, he declared that "Pennsylvania we for Blaine;" that "she will give him as big a majority again;" and only recently since his return he has pub icly declared that the "fight in '88 would be between Blaine and Cleveland " Don has not said anything be the father spoke, saying that "all this talk about Don a a candidate was without his or my knowledge or con

M. S. Ouav, who is the acknowledged political head of Pennsylvania to day, declared last fall that "the renomination of Blaine was beyond the power of politician to defeat-it was inevitable." Fo. you see. these "origi nal Blaine men" are not so important as they CLEVELAND, O., March 22, 1887.

Mr. Cox and Judge Thurman-A Correction

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- A statement copied In The Sun from the Bultimore American as to Judge Thurman and myself is erroneous and unjust. No such letter was sent. I called personally on the President and made a favorable testimonial for the Judge's son. and received thanks. No one was provoked.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-The President to ay signed the commissions of the Inter-State Comme commissioners, but they will be held at the White Ho Commissioners, but they will be held at the White House and be delivered to the new appointees upon their arrival. Information was received to-day that Judge Cooley cannot reach Washington until the close of next week, and it was decided to make no effort to get the Commissioners together before that time, as other members to the commission assembles its first section will be When the Commission assembles its first section will be with the and then to immediately begin official consideration of the interpretation which shall be given the most important provisions of the law.

New York's Bost Evening Paper. From the Chicago News

The first number of THE EVENING SUN has reached this office. It is the best evening paper in New York city, but this is not necessarily saying very much

Scribner's Magazine for April opens with a scribner's Magazine for April opens with a number of unpublished letters of Mr. Thackeray's written to Mr. and Mrs. Brookfield, English friends of his. with whom he was intimate. Many drawings from his pencil accompany the letters. Mr. Washburne brings to a conclusion his admirable history of the Paris Commune. Mr. Washburne would have made a figure as a popular writer. Nothing could be simpler or more vivid than his description of that dreadful scene, the murder of Archbishop Darboy, President Sonjean, and the Abbe Deguerry, Lieut Hughes has an illustrated article on Deguerry. Lieut Hughes has an illustrated article on modern aggressive torpedoes. Prof. Hill of Harvard discusses the instruction in English that is given in our colleges. The continued novels in this magazine male. tain the attractiveness with which they began

FIGHTING THE KNIGHTS OF ME

Tanan & Son to Take the Aggressive-John E. Gill and John Foster of the Exoutive Board of District Assembly 91, Knights of Labor, who were arrested on Tuesday for conspiracy against O. M. Hartt, lately foreman of Gardiner & Estes's shoe factory, were arraigned at the Tombs yesterday for conspiring raigned at the forms yesterday for conspiring to interrupt the business of Hanan & Son, at whose factory they ordered a strike on Tuesday. They had been arrested the night before and taken to the Elizabeth street police

Mr. John Henry Hanan was the complainant. He said he had consulted with his counsel, Ex-Judge Noah Davis, and was determined upon finding out whether or not the law would not protect him from the Executive Board of 91. protect him from the Executive Board of 91. The prisoners say that they are satisfied that they are sately intrenched in public option in what they have done. They were bailed in \$500 to appear in Yorkville Court on April 4. The President of Hanan's shop committee is Frank M. Campbell. He lives in Tarrytown and is a member of a local assembly in the jurisdiction of District Assembly 49. A letter from District Master Workman James E. Quinn was read to him on Wednesday night in his local assembly ordering him out on strike. Campbell refused to go. In a speech he challenged the local assembly to say that he was not right to refuse. Before a shop can be ordered out, he said, by the by-laws of the assembly, the grievance must be considered first at a meeting of the shop, and a committee must at a meeting of the shop, and a committee must be sent to the firm. If the firm refuses to consider the grievance, the matter may then be referred to the District Assembly 91, and it may send a committee. Upon a second refusal to treat a strike may be ordered. All this had not been done.

The men and women who are on strike met at 75 Pearl street. There were 261 persons who answered the roll call. A reporter went through the shop and counted 253 persons at work. Three policemen, a detective, Mr. Edwards, the superintendent of the shop, and Mr. Hanan saw the girls home last night to protect them.

Jacob Breitenstern, a cutter for David & The prisoners say that they are satisfied that

them. cob Breitenstern, a cutter for David & cus, 224 and 232 West Twenty-sixth street,

Jacob Breitenstorn, a cutter for David & Pincus, 224 and 232 West Twenty-sixth street, was discharged yesterday at the request of the men in the shop. He was discharged for doing too much work. Mr. Pincus said that Breitenstern had cut 10 to 15 pair of shoes daily more than is allowed by the rules of the shop. Ho was fined \$10 by the shop and paid it in part. The next week he repeated the offence and was fined \$25. He requested his employer to let him go home when he had completed his regulation task every day, or he would not have money enough left to live upon. Mr. Pincus said he could not do that. It would make the other men envious and cause trouble. Then Breitenstorn asked for time in which to pay the \$25. The shop would not give him time, and upon his failure to pay cash asked that he be discharged. Mr. Pincus discharged him to avoid trouble.

Pincus had a strike last January. When it was over he wanted to replace some of his cutters with new men. The Knights said he must keep his old hands.

"How long shall I keep them, gentlemen?" he inculted.

keep his old hands. "How long shall I keep them, gentlemen?" he nguir

inquired. That depends on circumstances," was the reply of the committee. He has the cutters yet. There is a disposition upon the part of the leaders of the strike, and one or two of the manufacturers, it is said, to extend the proportions of the strike. It was predicted yesterday that ail of the workingmen and women in all the shoe shops in the city would be out by next Wednesday. But a manufacturer said:

"You can bet five cents that the manufacturers will not punish their workingmen for the acts of a few by shutting down work. Their present arrangement is fairly good."

PARKER'S FAIR COPYISTS APPLAUD.

The Ex-Convict Escapes on One Indicts but Goes Back to Prison on Another.

The first case against George F. Parker President of the British American Claim Agency," who had been on trial for three days before Recorder Smyth for petit larceny, was dismissed resterday. Parker was charged in the indictment with getting \$5 from Robert Beresford of 95 Bergen street, Brooklyn, to ob tain within six weeks records in English news papers of advertisements for heirs to unclaimed Beresford property. Mr. Beresford had go rom Parker nothing but promises and advice to spend more money.

Three other dupes were witnesses for the

people yesterday. Clarence C. Townsend of Brewster's testified that he sent Parker fifty cents for a book containing the names of heirs advertised for unclaimed property, \$2 for a list of Christian names of Townsends who might be the witness's ancestors, and \$5 for a certified copy of an advertisement in English newspapers for Townsend property in Chancery.

Mrs. Thomas Cunningham of 118 Greenwich avenue. New Haven, testified that she went as far in the same direction as the \$2 stage, but balted then, and saved the \$5.

John W. Chambers of 237 Seegur street, Philadelphia, an entertaining little old man, with a bald head and gray side whiskers, testified that his uncle many years ago brought from

cople yesterday. Clarence C. Townsend of

a bald head and gray side whiskers, icsulied that his uncle many years ago brought from England a copy of the witness's grandfather's will. This document led Mr. Chambers to think there might be a Chambers property waiting for him. He paid Parker \$10 to have the records searched in England. He got no report, never got his \$10 back, and never even got back his copy of his grandfather's will. Laughter.]

(Laughter.)
Joseph W. Parker, formerly a reporter, testified that he had visited Parker and bought a book and selected the name of Hatfield as a good one for his purpose, which was to test the promises of Parker. The Hatfields had \$230,000 in England waiting for the right heirs to turn up. The witness and Parker corresponded a good deal about a lot of fictitious Hatfields, and the defendant addressed his replies to J. W. Hatfield, 323 Pleasant agenus which is a good deal about a lot of fictitious Hatfields, and the defendant addressed his replies to J. W. Hatfield, 323 Pleasant avenue, which is a vacant lot in the annexed district. The witness had an understanding with the letter carrier on that route. Parker represented himself as a shipping clork in a manufactory in town. He spent \$2 on Parker and dropped him.

Finally, ex-Judge Horace Russe' testified that Parker was the same Parkerw was sentenced to three years in Sing Sing a 1877 for stealing a sealish ascoue.

The Recorder decided that because the prosecution had not proven that the advertisements in English newspapers which Parker undertook to find were not in existence, there was not sufficient proof that Parker had obtained the money under false pretence to hold him to further trial.

Parker's pretty type writers, who have at-

further trial.

Parker's pretty type writers, who have attended court every day of the trial, clapped their gloved hands, and Parker flushed with pleasure at the announcement.

Then, much to his disappointment, he was remanded to the Tombs to answer four more indictments for petit larceny.

Redressing a Wife's Wrong.

MONTICELLO, Ill., March 24.-The Illinois St preme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of the lower courts in the sensational divorce case of Caswell not Caswell. The affirmation sets saide a confe against Caswell. The aftirmation sets aside a confessedly fraudulent divorce which Duniel H. Caswell now a wealthy merchant in Nashville. Tenn., secretly obtained nineteen years ago from his wite Ann Mary of New York. The six children of Caswell by a second marriage with Miss Mary Broadwell of Dayton. Ohio, are rendered lingdifmate, and he is made liable for bigany and perjury in Ohio and illinois. Caswell, after deserting his wife and deceiving her by the fraudulent divorce concealed his whereabouts for seventeen years. His defence in court was that it would be contrary to public policy to disturb a decree that had stood unchallenged so long.

Two Trains Wrecked.

NORTHEAST, Md., March 24 .- A passenge rain on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad co train on the Battmore and Philadelphia Ballroad collided with a through freight at Leslie about 2 o'clock this morning. Both trains were badly wrecked, and the this morning. Both trains were badly wrecked, and the locomotives were telescoped. On the passenger train were two car loads of emigrants, but no one outside of the crews of the locomotives was injured. George Crachan, freman of the east bound train, was fatally, and Engineer George Robinett and Fireman George Armstrong were severely injured. The tracks are still blockaded, and no trains have been able to pass over them up to 3 o'clock this afternoon. The accident is attributed to the engineer of the east bound train being late and trying to reach Singerlys, the usual place of passing.

Seared a Woman to Death. PHILADELPHIA, March 24,-Mrs. Theress

Weist died suddenly this morning under peculiar cir matances and William Adair, a street car cumstances, and William Adair, a street car conductor, aged 30 years has been arrested on suspicion of having caused her death, which is supposed to have resulted from fright. Adair about midnight visited the saloon kept by Nrs. Weist's husband, and asked permission to go up stairs to see two old ladies who fived on the third floor. A few moments later Mrs. Weist's cries in her room on the second floor were responded to by her husband, and she informed him that Adair had been in her room. She became hysterical and died in about a half hour. Adair was arrested about 10 o'clock this morning and held to await an investigation.

FREEROLD, March 24. - County Collector laight drew checks to-day for the payment of the bill of Assistant District Attorney Swartz and Detective Irving for services and expenses in investigating the lynching of Samuel Johnson better known as "Singo Jack," at Latontown last March. The county has expended at least 8500 in contesting the bills which it has now paid in full.

Prompt Payment Would Have Been Cheape

The Kidnapping Industry. HAVANA. March 19.—The young son of Seffor José Castillo, who was recently kidnapped by Mataga's band from his home in the village of Colon, has been re-stored to his parents. The sum paid for his release was \$1,500 gold. Ten thousand dollars were at first de-

Ex-Senator Lapham Very III. ROCHESTER, March 24.—The condition of ex-Senator Lapham, who is lying seriously ill at his summer residence on Canandaigus Lake, is unchanged this morn-ing. He is suffering from hidney trouble, involving com-plications of a very grave character RAID ON MANNING BANK STOCK.

tething Very Like a Complement that in-volved a Ticker and Kiernan's.

There seems to have been something approaching a conspiracy to depress the price of the partly paid subscriptions to the stock of the Western National Bank. The movement culminated on Wednesday, and, so far as car be learned, it accomplished no more than to make some people feel uncomfortable. In fact,

the attempt was so bungling that it failed.

The public first heard of it through a quotation that was made in the Consolidated Exchange for a subscription of \$2,000 par value equal to twenty shares of stock. The which this transaction was alleged to have been made was 92, while the market price has ranged of late from 110 to 115. The transac-

which this transaction was alleged to have been made was 92, while the market price has ranged of late from 110 to 115. The transaction was printed on the tickers of the Exchange and reported in some of the newspapers. As the subscriptions are not listed on that Exchange, the transaction, even if made, ought not to have been quoted upon the tape. It was also printed on the official list of the transactions of the Exchange. Chairman W. F. Moller of the Committee on Securities has published a card to the effect that this was an error of the printer, and that the transaction that should have been reported was a sale of \$2,000 Fort Worth and Denver City lists at \$2.

As there has not been a transaction in Western National Bank stock for some time on the floor of the Exchange and there is no similarity in the titles, it is not easy to understand how the mistake occurred.

About the same time that it was made. Klernan's News Agency put out an item to the effect that the stock of the bank had declined from 115 to 100 on account of the continued illness of Secretary Manning, who is to be President of the new bank. This statement was alleged to be made upon the authority of a broker in bank stocks. Whoever he was, he forgot to find out that Mr. Manning was on his way to Europe, and had not been heard from for about ten days. The steamer he and Treasurer C. N. Jordan sailed in arrived out yesterday, and both wore heard from as having Emproved in health.

A further investigation of the matter is going on in the Consolidated Exchange, but in the case of Klernan's News Agency no investigation is needed. Ex-State Senator John J. Klernan, the senior partner of the agency, is a stanch Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and also a warm personal friend of Messrs, Manning and Jordan. The chances are more than even that he has a good round lot of Western National Bank stock himself, as no one would think of organizing a bank or anything else in wall street without letting the genial statesman in on the ground floor. Under the circ stock. The Senator swore again yesterday that be would rid himself of his partner, but Wall street has heard this pledge so often that it is skeptical of its sincerity. Western National Bank stock was about 110 bid yesterday.

A SALT SUPERINTENDENT INDICTED. Bequel to the Bitter Bemocratte Partional

SYRACUSE, March 24 .- The Grand Jury which rose to-day presented in the County Court sealed indictments against seven persons, one of them involving P. J. Brumelkamp, superintendent of the Onondaga salt springs. The malfeasance in office of which Superintendent Brumelkamp is accused has already peen investigated by a Commissioner appointed by Gov. Hill (ex-Assemblyman Frank Rice of Canandaigua), who heard the testimony at great length in this city last summer, and submitted a report to the Governor. While the report did not find Brumelkamp dishonest or THE FAILURE OF THE HUNTERS. neglectful in the discharge of his duties, it left the case in such shape that the Governor was compelled to act as the final judge of the mercompensed to act as the final judge of the merits of the charges. He therefore heard argument on the report in Albany late last year. Since that time the matter has hung fire, the Governor being too much occupied in legislative matters to give the case consideration.

It is the duty of the superintendent to disburse large appropriations made for the improvement of the sait reservation. The charges which he against him are to the effect that he had not only been loose in business matters, but had been in collusion with the contractors, and had, besides, appropriated material for which the State paid to his personal use. The indictments found are against the superintendent and a contractor, Frank Hutchinson, They are accused of conspiracy to defraud the State in the letting of a certain contract.

Back of the case is one of the ugliest factional quarrels ever developed in the politics of this State. Its origin dates as far back as the time when Samuel J. Tilden first came to the front in Democratic management, Superintendent Brumelkamp—but more particularly his friend and bondsman, Henry J. Mowry—has always been identified with the Tilden wing of the party. Superintendent Brumelkamp was appointed in 1883 by Gov. Cleveland, From that moment he has been in disfavor with the faction of the party hare lad by Col. its of the charges. He therefore heard arguthe party. Superintendent Brumeikamp was appointed in 1883 by Gov. Cleveland. From that moment he has been in disfavor with the faction of the party here led by Col. E. S. Jenny. The original charges before Gov. Hill were formulated and pressed by that faction, or, as recently organized, the County Democracy. It is purely a Democratic quarrel. The same influence is behind the criminal action now taken, and it is openly rumored tonight that the Grand Jury was packed to further its purpose. The leading spirit was a member of the Grand Jury, who had made a futile application for office in Washington.

No arrests were made on the indictments today, but they will be made to-morrow. Superintendent Brumelkamp is out of polities. He is one of the most respected men in the city, high in social and religious circles.

The grind of the Bacon investigating comsittee will be resumed in Brooklyn this morning but a what point nobody knows. When they adjourned las Monday District Attorney Ridgway was still on the stane and far from exhausted. The Charity Commissioners, whose hearing had been interrupted the previous week, were also in attendance, expecting to be called, as were the officers of the Inebriates Home, and all were directed to return this morning. Meantime Register Murtha is watching for an opportunity to take the stand and make a personal statement in reply to what he calls the unfounded assumptions of the committee's preliminary report.

Compounding a Felony.

In Police Justice Stilsing's court in Jersey City yesterday Louis Anderseck, a 'lor used saloon keeper Dennis O'Neil and John Fallon of saving clubbed him with a base ball bat on Sunday. An deracek was in the City Hospital three days from the ef-fects of his injuries. It transpired during the examina-tion that O Neil and Falion had tried to compromise the case for \$25, but that Anderseck wanted \$30. O'Neil and Falion were held on a charge of atroclous assault and battery, and were required to give \$30 ball for examina-tion on a charge of trying to compound a felony. Ander-seck is held on the latter charge.

Counterfelt Coins in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA. March 24.-Several counterfeiters have been arrested in Abbeville county, but their place of operation cannot be found. Counterfeit silve passes of operation cannot be found. Counterfeet silver dollars continue to freely pass, the imitation being so good that the fraud is difficult to detect. Some days ago one man in Abbevillie county was seen in possession of a large number of gold coins, and it is believed that, as there is a gold mine in the county, gold is being coined in that vicinity, probably in connection with the silver counterfelts.

Scalded Her Husband to Death NEWARK, Ohio, March 24.-Jacob Broad died last night from the effects of a scalding received at the hands of his wife on Sunday evening during a quarrel The couple had frequently had trouble, and on this occa-sion becoming exasperated at some abuse by her hus-band. Mrs. Bread throw a pan of boiling water in his face. She kept everybody out of the louse after the scalding, but since his death she has become a maniac.

Two Sunrises.

Before the dawn Tur Morning Sen shall rise, As it has risen, lo! these many years. To greet with cheering rays the waking eyes Of those whom sleep has touched with smiles or tears.

To each it brings a message fresh and new, The record of a day throughout the earth, With words of varied wisdom, clear and true, Where serious thought is mixed with kindly mirth Though clouds and storms may gather in the sky, It never heeds the warring elements

With steady beams that warm and fructify. It shines for all mankind-its price, two cents. Then, when the day has passed the hour of noon, New light shall penetrate the city's maze; Tak Evening Sen shall rise, a gracious boon.

To shed o'er all its bright, effulgent rays. A separate orb, in its appointed place, it gives no filtered, weak, or borrowed light; But shows an open, honest, genial face To warm the day and cheer the hours of night.

This second Sourise suits the people's need. And fully answers its benign intent The greatest good of all its simple creed.

Nothing Like Is.
There is no such other compendium of news or mirror feontemporary history as THE WEELLY SUE, \$1 a year.

ASSEMBLYMEN IN DANGER.

Fears that the Ceiling of their Chamber May Fall on their Heads.

ALBANY, March 24 .- According to the report of Engineer Clingerlands, who has been examining the bench works he made on the new Capitol six months ago, there is a pretty good chance of the stone ceiling over the As-sembly falling down some day and wiping one legislative branch of the State out of existence. Instead of being made of wood, like ordinary and is not supported by columns. A few years ago this ceiling bulged up, and several thousand tone and is not supported by columns. A few years ago
this ceiling bulged up, and several thousand tons
of pig iron had to be put on it to keep it down.
Now more cracks have been discovered, and
there are signs of a crumbling is the main
stones of one of the supporting arches. One of
the stones was taken out after the ceiling was
put up, and it may be necessary to take out
more or run the risk of the disintegrating
sandstone letting the tons of pig iron fall
through. If the ceiling should give way it
would sweep all that part of the building with
it, including the offices of the Secretary of
State and the fine State law library, that are
under the Assembly chamber.

As reported by the engineer, the whole building has sunk, and so irregularly as to crack the
columns of the Assembly stairway and make
their removal necessary. The greatest depression is near the southeast corner under
the Executive Chamber, twenty-eight feet
from the corner, and amounts to 198-thousandths of a foot, or about two inches. The
least is at the Washington avenue entrance on
the north, where it is only 18-thousandths of a
foot. The figures of depression for the whole
circumference are, in thousandths of a foot;
Northeast corner, 71: southeast corner, 179;
southern front, 198; southern entrance, 65;
southwest corner, 79: western entrance, 35;
northwest corner, 79:
It is not the distance of the settling, according to the inspecting engineer, that is alarming.
It is that some parts have settled ten times as
much as other parts, thus throwing the strain
in such an unequal manner that some of the
supporting columns have been cracked. In
this there is cause for alarm, About \$17,000,000
have already been sunk in the Unpfiel.

THE CONFESSION OF JANITOR TITUS The Last Vestige of Sympathy for Him Turned to Indignation

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 24.-A reporter of THE SUN talked with Judge J. G. Shipman, counsel for Janitor James J. Titus, to-day in. reference to the alleged confession of Titus. At first Mr. Shipman was reticent, but he admitted that such a statement had been made. The paper was drawn by the senior counsel. signed by Titus, and sworn to before Joseph H. Wilson, Master in Chancery. It was for H. Wilson, Master in Chancery, It was for-warded to Trenton on Tuesday, March 14, and is now in care of the Secretary of State. Mr. Shipman refused to give a copy to the public. Titus states in his confession that he had frequently been intimate with Tillie Smith be-fore the fathi night on which he accidentally choked her to death because she threatened to expose him unless he would promise to stand by her in trouble. In his fright in finding that he had killed her he carried her body across the seminary grounds to the place where it was found.

was found.

None of the friends of Titus have stood by him more faithfully than his wife and her father, because they really believed that he was innocent. This confession has taken away the last peg on which they could hang their faith, and Mrs. Titus and the aged mother of the condemned man are overwhelmed with shame and grief. Titus hasn't a friend in the world to-night.

The surprise which was felt by the people when the commutation of Titus's sentence was announced, has changed to indignation. The

The surprise which was felt by the people when the commutation of Titue's sentence was announced, has changed to indignation. The people think that the crime confessed is more helmous than that of which he was convicted. The action of the Court of Pardons is openly characterized as a miscarriage of justice. Titus's aspersions of Tillie Smith's character have irritated the people, and many persons question the truth of his statements.

Titus refused to talk of his confession today, but asked eagerly about the rules of the State Prison where he is to spend his life.

John Hunter Involved in Financial Ruin by his Brother's Forgeries.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The liabilities of the firm of James & John Hunter so far discovered amount to \$194,000, divided as follows: Keen, Bodine & Co., \$102,000; Mechanics' National Bank, \$55,000; Fourth Street National Bank, \$10,900; Third National Bank, \$6,400; West Philadelphia National Bank, \$14,800; Independent National Bank, \$5,000. All Independent National Bank, \$5,000. All the compromising paper bears the name of James Long, President of the Union Trust Company. Mr. Long says that he does not know to how much of the paper his name has been forged, but the forged paper has been estimated as high as three-fourths of the entire amount. The rumor that James Hunter took a steamer for Brazil yesterday gained ground this morning, as nothing has been heard from him since Tuesday, when he left the city ostensibly for New York. A friend who knew him intimately says he does not believe the man had over \$50 when he left the city.

There is said to be quite a large amount of the firm's own notes in existence, and it is believed that John Hunter has been involved in complete financial ruin by his brother's misdoings. The theory is that when certain notes matured Langes Hunter first reserved to the doings. The theory is that when certain notes matured James Hunter first resorted to the desperate scheme of forging James Long's signature. This was kept up, it is supposed, for years, one forged note being used to lift another at the successive dates of maturity. Since John Hunter became Receiver of Taxes, several years ago, he has devoted his whole time to the duties of that office, leaving the business entirely in the hands of his brother.

Collared by a Watchful Detective.

John James, a good-looking young fellow of 4, who says he lives in Canada, stole a pocke a young woman's pocket in the crowd in front of Macy's n Wednesday afternoon. Detective Sergeant Fogarty who had been watching him for an hour, caught him who had been watching him for an hour, caught him by
the collar, wrenched the pocketbook from his hand, and
gave it to the young woman. In the excitement attending the arrest the young woman disappeared, and Pogarty locked up his prisoner.

At Jefferson Market yesterday James was held in
\$1,000 hail on Fogarty's complaint, and the detective
promised to find the woman whose pocket was picked,
Fogarty does not know her name, but says she is a school
teacher, and is certain he can find her.

James has been in this city but a few days, and the
police allege that he is an expert English pickpocket.

Long Island Town Conventions.

The Democrats of Hempstead, at a conven tion yesterday, made these nominations for town officers to be voted for at the coming spring election: For Supervisor, Seaman N. Snideker; Town Clerk, Richard P. pervisor, Seaman N. Shideker; Town Clerk, Richard P. Derby; Justice of the Peace. Daniel De Molt; (Commissioner of Highways, P. V. Bourdette: Trustee of Greenfield Cometery; George H. Paff. Overseer of the Poor, Charles H. Jona; Exvise Commissioner, Augustus Morey. No nomination was made for Town Treasurer.

The Democrats of Plushing made the following nominations: Supervisor, Joseph Dykes; Town Clerk, Luka Cometon; Justice of the Peace, Frank Hammond; Overseers of the Poor, John H. Rogers, Jacob Hambertein.

Got no Sympathy from the Court.

William C. Buchanan of 1,186 Lexington avenue was charged at the Tombs yesterday with as-saulting Theodosius O. Fowler of 56 New street. The young men frequently play billiards, after the Stock Ex young men trequently pay uniarus, after the Siock Ex-change closes, at 71 Broadway. On Wednesday after noon Buchanan was playing billiards with a Mr. Law-rence, and flucianan asserts that Fowler Interfered, and in the course of the argument called him (Buchanan) a liar. He knecked Yowler down. Justice Smith da-missed the complaint, advising Fowler to keep away from Buchanan.

Going Through Lawton's Safe. Lawyer Abram Kling, attorney for divers and

Lawyer Aurain Kiing, attorney for divers and sundry of Waiter E. Lawton's side-show companion which so the first attachments upon Lawton's office when Lawton field, went through Lawton's safe yeater day. What he found is not known.

The American Exchange National Bank has secured an attachment against the property of Waiter Lawton, in a suit to recover the value of a draft for \$4.687.88, drawn by Lawton on the Burk Oil and Chemical Company. The Organ Grinder's Lament.

Andria Isola, an old organ grinder, of Ho-Anoria Isola, an old organ grinder, of Ho-boken saved something over \$1,000 from the sarning of his musical machine. When he found himself too feeble to carry his hand organ about the streets any inner, his two some cared for him, and one of them, named l'aut, persuaded the old man to deposit his money in a savings bank, where it would earn some in-terest and the savings bank, where it would earn some in-terest and the savings bank, and the saving has a sent the police to find him.

Mr. Pong Comes Back from Europe Married James R. Fong, the owner of a big laundry in this city, arrived at Castle Garden yesterday from a short European tour. Fong is a Chinaman, and brought back with him as his wife a comely young Irish girl. 2 years old, with blooming checks and black eyes. Young as a former resident, was permitted to land, and he and his bride trotted up Broadway as merrily as you please.

Bunco Men Arrested for a Little While. Grand Central Pete and Alexander Graham bunco men, were arrested in City Hall Park yesterday by Policeman Quackinbush, but as there was no evidence to make out a case against them they were discharged at the City Hall police station. Grand Central Pete gave his name as "Peter Lake, bartender."

Lillian Russell's Unpaid-for Cowns. A verdict by default was taken yesterday in the Chy Court, before Judge Hyatt, against Lillian Rus-sell, the actress, upon a claim of Rrs. Paniline fields chau, the wife of the costumer, for \$721. \$7, a bill due for three gown and trimmings which the actress has a glected to pay.